

by any need universally experienced and which all tried to satisfy as well as they could. It was produced by developing other devices, due to other motives, until money was reached as a result. Property can be traced to portable objects which were amulets, trophies, and ornaments all at once. These could be accumulated, and if they were thought to be the abodes of powerful spirits, they were gifts which were eagerly sought, or valuable objects for exchange. They led to hoarding (since the owner did not like to part with them), and they served as marks of personal distinction.¹ The interplay of vanity and religion with the love of property demands attention. Religion also caused the aborigines of the north west provinces of South America to go to the rivers for gold only in sufficient amount to buy what they needed. Any surplus they returned to the stream. " They say that if they borrow more than they really need the river-god will not lend them any more.^{7 2} In later times and higher civilization coins have been used as amulets to ward off or to cure disease.³ The Greenland Eskimo laughed when they

were
offered gold and silver
coins. They wanted objects
of steel,
for which they would give
anything which they had and
which
was desired.⁴ The Tarahumari
of Sonora do not care for
silver
money. Their Croesus raises
three hundred or four hundred
bushels
of corn per annum. The
largest herd of cattle
contains thirty
or forty head. They
generally prefer cotton cloth
to dollars.⁵
" A Dyak has no conception of
the use of a circulating
medium.
He may be seen wandering
in the Bazaar with a ball of
bee's
wax in his hand for days
together, because he cannot
find any-
body willing to take it for the
exact article which he
requires."⁶
We meet with a case in which
people have gold but live on a
system of barter. It is a
people in Laos, north of
Siam. They
weigh gold alone in scales
against seeds of grain.⁷ In the
British

¹ Schurz, *Entstehnungsgesch, des Geldes, Deutsch. Geogr. B latter* ^ XX, 22.

² JAI, XIII, 245.

* JASB, I, 390.

⁴ *Amer. Anthropol.*, IX, 192.

⁵ *Scribner's*) September, 1894, 298.

⁶ Ling Roth, *Sarawak*, II, 231.

⁷ Ridgeway, *Origin of Currency and Weight Standards*, 166.